

# The Newberry Herald.

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FOR THE DISSEMINATION OF USEFUL INTELLIGENCE.

[INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.]

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## THE HERALD

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### Caucusing at the Convention.

As the period for the adjournment of the Convention draws near, says the Charleston Courier, of the 25th, the caucusing among the members of the Convention for the arrangement of State affairs, the filling of State offices, and the disposal of Congressional honors, grown more and more lively. It is now believed that the Convention will adjourn about the 4th of March, and order an election to be held about the third Wednesday of the same month for members of the Legislature. Should the radical programme be carried out, the legislature as proposed, will assemble early in April. Whether the nominations thus far made, and which we append, will be sanctioned or endorsed by the constituency of the members of the Convention, is a question which does not seem to have given rise to any very serious doubt.

The following circular has been issued and distributed to the members for circulation throughout the State:

### STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS.

CHARLESTON, S. C. Feb. 21, 1868.  
The Chairman of your District is hereby notified that a State Nominating Convention of the Union Republican party will be held in the city of Charleston, on the 10th of March, for the purpose of nominating Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and other State officers.

If the delegates now representing the Districts in the Convention are acceptable, it will be advisable to authorize them to act.

If the Districts desire, members for Congress will be nominated by their delegates at the same place by a separate nominating convention. B. F. WHITTEMORE, Chairman State Central Committee.

### CHIEF OF DISTRICTS.

W. F. MCKINLAY, Secretary.  
We have classified the various names to be filed, and our information has been gathered from some of the most prominent members of the body.

**United States Senators.**—It is generally conceded that Dr. Mackey, President of the Convention, will be elected for the long term, without opposition. For the short term, there are several candidates, the most prominent of whom is Mr. J. M. Rutland, of Fairfield.

**Members of Congress.**—The Congressional Districts will probably remain as established by the Convention of 1865, with perhaps a slight change in the third and fourth. Mr. B. F. Whittemore, of Darlington, is the most prominent candidate for Congress from the First District. Some of his friends, however, propose to elect him United States Senator for the short term—in which event, if he be elected to that office, he will resign his aspirations for a seat in the Congressional House of Representatives to Mr. F. J. Moses, Jr., of Sumter, who will, no doubt, be elected. In the Second District, Mr. C. C. Bowen is the most prominent candidate. His competitors are Mr. Gilbert Pillsbury and Gen. C. J. Stallbrand, of Beaufort, now Secretary of the Convention. In the Third and Fourth Districts, the most prominent candidates are B. Odell Duncan of Newberry; James H. Goss, of Union; J. M. Allen, of Greenville, and T. J. Robertson, of Richland. Should the latter not be elected Governor, Mr. Pillsbury is also spoken of as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

**Governor.**—There will be a very

strong contest to secure the nomination of Governor. The candidates are Col. T. J. Robertson, of Richland, and Gen. R. K. Scott, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. The friends of both parties are busily at work, and it is hard to tell at present who will secure the nomination. It is due, however, to Gen. Scott, to say, that the use of his name by his friends is unauthorized. The long discussion yesterday, relative to the term of residence as a requisite for eligibility to this office, was believed to be an effort on the part of the friends of the former to thus get rid of their most formidable rival candidate. The latter, however, carried their point, and succeeded in altering the time fixed by the Committee from four to two years.

**Secretary of State.**—This office seems to be held in reserve for several who, should they not secure some higher position, will consent to accept it. Among them are F. J. Moses, Jr., B. O. Duncan and F. Cardoza. The latter has recently been elected President of the Grand Council of the Union Leagues of this State, and has gone to Washington on business connected with the League, and not to seek admission of colored men into Congress as reported.

**Attorney-General.**—D. H. Chamberlain, formerly a Massachusetts lawyer and a graduate of Harvard College, is the only candidate for this position.

**Superintendent of Education.**—J. K. Jilison, of Kershaw, is supported by many friends for this position. Mr. B. Tomlinson, the present Superintendent of Education of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands in this State, is also spoken of.

**Treasurer.**—The only candidate who has yet appeared for this position is N. G. Parker, of whose nomination there is very little doubt among his friends.

**Other State Officers.**—Gen. Stallbrand, formerly of Sherman's army, is mentioned by some for the position of Major-General of the Militia, and others for Adjutant and Inspector-General. C. P. Leslie is mentioned for Comptroller-General. Mr. Leslie, however, we believe declines to be a candidate.

Dr. J. C. Neagle, of York, is another candidate for this position. Already the Convention has petitioned Gen. Canby for the appointment of Wm. E. Rose, of York, as Superintendent of the Penitentiary. Another petition is in circulation for the appointment of Dr. L. B. Johnson as Superintendent and Physician of the State Lunatic Asylum.

**General Assembly.**—The General Assembly, it is supposed, will be composed of many members of the Convention. At least seventy or eighty, if not more, members of the Convention are counted upon as almost sure of being elected to the Legislature.

**Supreme Court.**—A strong desire is expressed to secure Judge Moses as Chief Justice, but it was not known whether he would accept. Col. A. J. Willard, Chief of the Bureau of Civil Affairs, Maj. D. T. Corbin, District Attorney, and Judge Boozer, are mentioned as Associate Judges.

A planter near Savannah consigned his cotton crop to a merchant of that city, who sold the goods, pocketed the money, and failed, after which he wrote thus to his confiding countryman: "Dear friend, I feel that my God has forgiven the sin, and I trust that you will, as I've taken the benefit of the bankrupt act. Affectionately, your friend."

"Have the jury agreed?" asked the judge of a court attache whom he met on the stairs with a bucket in his hand.

"Yes," replied Patrick, "they have agreed to send for a gallon of whiskey."

### From the Charleston Mercury. The Last Three Days at Washington.

The events of the last three days at Washington exhibit, in a stronger light than ever, the revolution which is rolling its tides over the Government. Heretofore, Congressional usurpations, reckless as they were, had put on no appearance of violence—they had all been made under colour of regular and legitimate procedure. Contempt of executive authority had, in every case, been grounded on a pretext of law, or covered with some show of respect for constitutional forms. But now the revolutionists have thrown off all disguise. They have seized arms and unfurled standards. The newly appointed Secretary of War has been arrested and is held to bail for obeying an order which proceeded at once from the head of the government and the Commander-in-Chief of the army. The twice-ejected Stanton, having regained possession of his former office through the bad faith of its temporary occupant, keeps it by the bayonets of a Praetorian guard. He openly avows his determination to recognize no other than himself as the rightful or the actual incumbent—he flatly refuses to respect the commands of the President—he instructs the employees of the department to regard no authority but his own—he stations sentinels at his doors, and defies the Executive to combat. Government, for the time being, is at an end. The power of administration is no longer in the hands of the functionary whom the constitution has designated to exercise it, but, seized by the Radicals of Congress, is delegated to their tool in the War Office. An order emanating directly from the President has been set aside and countermanded by a usurper who holds his place through the instrumentality of armed soldiers. No attempt even is made to gain the colour of legal vindication. The issue is boldly made on the point of force.

This means war—this is war. The basilisk was a fabled animal, whose look used to be fatal to whatever living thing encountered it; and in the pursuit, hunters would carry out mirrors, which should catch and reflect upon itself the deadly glance of its eye.

There are other creatures than the basilisk whose venom may be destructive to themselves. History has more than once shown how a just retribution turns back upon their own heads the measures which men have devised for the oppression of their fellows. Encroachment, despotism, anarchy, and then destruction, are four stages that, in almost inevitable succession, have marked the career of usurpers and tyrants.

We see in the present posture of affairs evidence of the speedy downfall of Radical supremacy. This downfall may result from the action of the courts, before which the President is said to intend bringing the case that has furnished occasion for mutiny on the part of his subordinate. Or, a civil war may break out; a war no longer between sections but between parties—fanatics and revolutionists on the one side, and, on the other, men who will not let the government be destroyed, for which they fought and bled. In either event, we believe that Reconstruction—that is, negro Reconstruction—will soon be at an end. The people of the North are everywhere stripping off the illusion which had been thrown over them; and the great West is not now adherent to the revolutionary policy. Even as we write, the news comes that, in New York City, lists are circulating of men who pledge their

fortunes and their lives to uphold the President in his dignity and his power.

We believe that the political fate which our oppressors have been preparing for us, will soon settle on their own heads.

The proscriptions of Marius have, perhaps, run their course. Proscriptions more righteous than those of Sylla may be about to follow.

### From the Charleston News. Labor is Honorable.

One of the Rabbis of the Talmud, more than a thousand years ago, declared that he who teaches not his son a trade is as though he brought him up a thief. The conditions of society have changed much since then; but there is still a deal of truth and force in this "ancient saw." "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread" is the divine decree; and until this mandate is revoked, man cannot emancipate himself from labor. True, with the progress of society, came the demand for different kinds of labor. New wants were developed, and mere muscle soon became subordinate to brain work. Talent, skill, industry and frugality produced property, and property asserted its rights, exempting its possessors from the more menial offices. This has been and is the case in every civilized community. A man is only emancipated from manual labor, 1. if he has wealth, either amassed or inherited; 2. if he is endowed with some faculty, or has acquired skill in some art or science, rendering his services in that capacity peculiarly valuable to his fellows. No man can be said to be exempt from work because of his birth or station.

Yet, although this doctrine would seem to lie at the very foundation of society in a republic, it has never been practically admitted and acted upon to any great extent anywhere in the United States. This is due to many causes, of which the abundance and consequent cheapness of fertile lands, the vast and constantly increasing tide of immigration, and the institution of slavery, have perhaps been the chief. For generations, the great bulk of the actual labor, in city, town and country, in clearing forests, digging ditches, building railroads, and tilling the soil, has been performed either by European immigrants or by negro slaves. Nor is this all. Many of the more arduous trades and handicrafts have had to recruit their ranks mainly from these same two classes of our population. Nowhere in the United States is it common to see poor white girls of native birth, serving in the capacity of housemaids. They will starve as seamstresses, or, in their necessity resort to various questionable avocations in the large cities, rather than secure plenty and respectability in the capacity of house servants. How rarely we find a native blacksmith, tinner, locksmith, bootmaker, or even tailor. No, the genius of the American generally disdains to stoop to such pursuits. He prefers to live by his wits—to "get along" without work; to be a "clerk" a book-keeper, a "drummer," over-seer, shop-keeper, a doctor, a lawyer, or, in default of all these—a "gentleman."

In the days of slavery this was practicable. When there was a certainty that a moiety of the population at least was engaged in the cultivation of the soil, it was possible for the remainder to live as non-producers. But this is the case no longer. Society has undergone a radical change. To all intents and purposes we have been thrown back more than a century in our civilization, so far at least as the demands of intellectual labor preponderate over

physical exertion the source of wealth is gone, and with it must go the exemption from labor, and much of the luxury of higher education. The learned professions, so-called, always crowded, have become so overstocked that in many cases they yield but a precarious subsistence. The clergy are ill-paid; many of them are not paid at all. The physicians find but little paying practice. Not over one-fourth their number can now depend on their profession for a livelihood. The lawyers, perhaps, have enough to do for the present. But once the suits, arising from the war, are settled, we opine that their ranks also will have to be greatly thinned.

We all know how many at the close of the war resorted to trade as a means of support. Merchant's sprung up like mushrooms overnight. Every village had shops by the score; every railroad station, and every country cross-roads, had its "store." How many of these are in existence now? How many of their proprietors have filed petitions for bankruptcy, and how many more will do so in the course of the present year? "Clerks" we know are out of employment, by thousands, everywhere.

This sad array of facts should teach the great lesson that society has undergone a radical change, and that we must adapt ourselves to the new order of things or we are lost. We must lay hold with our hands. We must make the most of the "labor" God has given us, our own hands; and others will soon emulate our example. The salvation of the State depends upon every man going to work, and using all his influence to make every other man, white or black, go and do likewise.

### I Always Pay My Debts.

There had been a sad failure in our community. A prominent business man was obliged to suspend payment and give up his business. Investigation showed he had not been prompt in his dealings. He never paid his little debts, and at length they so accumulated that they brought on the sad crisis.

A prompt business man, speaking of the affair, said: "It is unpardonable. The man ought to fail. He should have paid his debts when he could. I always pay my debts as I go along, and so I always know where I stand. I have not a single debt," he continued.

A friend standing by, gently placed a hand on his arm, saying: "You mistake, Mr. H—; I know a debt that you owe." "It is false," was the quick reply. "I challenge you or any one else, to put a finger upon a cent that I owe."

"But I can do it," continued his friend. "I know of one who lent you the fine house to live in, the money you have in the bank, all the riches by which you are surrounded, and call them your own. More than this, He gave you health and friends. How much have you ever paid Him?"

"Ah! that is a different thing. I don't think about such things; but I always pay every cent I owe to my fellow men."

"You are like the merchant who pays all his little debts and lets the great ones go, and then boasts, 'I always pay my debts.'"

My friend, the great debt of gratitude is yet unpaid. Take care lest the Master cast thee into prison. Thou shalt not come from thence until thou hast paid the uttermost farthing."

**TEMPERANCE.**—Temperance puts wood on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the bairns, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole constitution.

### Rights and Privileges.

The Club House Convention made a great blunder in its legislation on Friday. Following the lead of an ambitious, imported mulatto by the name of Randolph, that body sagely resolved that "distinction on account of race or color, in any case whatsoever shall be prohibited; and all classes of citizens shall enjoy equally all common, public, legal and political privileges." The convention has stultified itself by this action; it has gone quite beyond its sphere, which embraces questions of rights only; it has attempted impossibilities in incorporating social distinctions and privileges into the organic law. And, in claiming too much, the members of that body are imperiling those privileges which they now possess, and those provisions which are essential to their security and welfare under the new order of things.

Those who are teaching the freedmen to believe that liberty and social equality are the same thing, and are instructing them to insist upon both, are their worst enemies. They set their simple-minded disciples in array against the public sentiment of the whole country. They begin a conflict which will inflict serious evils upon the African race. There is room for both races at the South and work for both—room for the white capitalist, if there is labor to be employed; and room for the black laborer, if there is capital to be invested. Not so, if the latter challenges the former to a rivalry in which one or the other race must give way. In the event of the doom of the red man betokens what that of the black man will be.

Liberty does not at all require the confounding of all race distinctions. There are three things essential to liberty;—first the protection of society from the interference and violence of foreign States; secondly, the protection of the citizen from injustice or oppression, by the maintenance of an administration of justice; thirdly, the participation of the citizen in the benefits arising from public appropriations for relief and for education. None of these conditions require a monstrous amalgamation of races and colors.

It may be well enough for "carpet-bag" members of the convention to urge a measure, however hazardous, which secures them a temporary popularity. What ever evils may result from the agitation of society and the war of races, they will not be affected by the general ruin. They came among us yesterday; they will be gone to-morrow. They are the trumpeters to a battle where they expect to do none of the fighting. But the black man whom they have seduced by their mad follies will reap the consequences, when the worthless demagogues have gone back, with carpet-bags well stuffed, to Massachusetts and Ohio.

The white people of the South are not unfavorable to the adoption of such measures as will guarantee the rights of the colored people. They feel it to be necessary that both races should co-operate harmoniously in the development of our resources. If we are ever to emerge from that state of impoverishment to which we have been reduced by the war, and in which we have been kept up by hostile legislation since the war, the united industries of the whole population must effect our deliverance. No difficulties beset us now which diligence and resolution cannot master. The only danger which would paralyze enterprise is social anarchy; a French Revolution in which all ranks and distinctions are levelled down; a general disorganization such as that which the carpet-bag delegates have already inaugurated and are striving to maintain; a law of disorder—a liberty of licence.—*Charleston News.*

**THE LAST SUTTEE.**—The Maharajah of Oodeypore, the head of all the raptus and the representative of the oldest royal family in the world, died in 1861. Each of his numerous wives was asked to save the honor of the Sesodia clan, the head of which never burned alone, but all refused. His favorite slave-girl was then appealed to by her own brother, who pointed to the fact that his master's lawful queens had shamelessly given her an honor, and the opportunity of attaining a renown in the songs of the bards, it were madness to neglect. She consented, and this was the scene:—The royal corpse, dressed up in regal attire, was conveyed from the palace to the burning-place in a species of sedan chair; the funeral procession, composed of all the loyal subjects of the State, one and all, high and low, rich and poor, even the successor to the throne, proceeded the whole distance on foot; one alone in this vast multitude was allowed to ride, and she had but a short time to live. Mounted on a gorgeously caparisoned horse; herself richly attired as for a festive occasion, literally covered with jewels and costly ornaments; her hair loose and in disorder; her whole countenance wild with the excitement of the scene and the intoxicating effects of the drugs she had swallowed—she issued forth with the body. As customary on such occasions, the victim, as the procession moved on, unclasped the ornaments with which she was profusely decorated, and sent them to the right and to the left amongst the crowd. On reaching the place of suttee, in a space closed by ten walls the corpse was unrobed, and the slave-girl, seating herself with the head of the lifeless body in her lap, was built up, as it were, with wood steeped in oil. The "kanats" or canvas walls were then removed, and the pyre lighted; and, as the flame shot up bright and fierce, the crowd around raised a great clamor, which lasted until the dreadful scene was over. It is satisfactory to learn that this poor slave-girl was the last public suttee. Since that time the Maharaj of Kotah has died, and the only one of his wives who was anxious to be consumed with him was prevented by his son, the present chief.—*London Freeman.*

### A MONSTER SUIT.

The Chicago Post of the 30th says: Among the cases to be tried before the United States Circuit Court, is one against Albert Cook, Isaac Lott, Charles C. Thurman and Elisha Taylor, the United States being plaintiff. Mr. Cook was Postmaster of his village, in Kendall County, for a time, but becoming tired of it, resigned his position. His resignation, being accepted, orders were sent for him to send his postage stamps and accounts by express to headquarters. He did so, but shortly after received notice that the account was eight cents short, to which he paid no attention. Seeing a notice that himself and bondsmen were implicated in a suit he at once hurried to Chicago, and, employing counsel, went to the Court room and found that the Postmaster-General had sued him for eight cents! He further discovered that the clerk's cost had reached \$10, and the State Attorney's \$5, and that the Marshal was preparing to visit him at Kendall County, which would add \$26 more to the costs. Mr. Cook confessed judgement, paid costs and left Chicago, with the impression that the Government is a "big thing."

The Rocky Mountain Herald advertises for single women. 1,000 girls, it is said, could get husbands and houses in Colorado, before the spring.

**MOURNFUL.**—"Nay what are you leaning over that empty cask for? 'I am mourning over departed spirits.'"